S. No.	Name of the Export Promotion Council	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98

5. Unrelenting efforts to give wide publicity to Indian products as well as promotion of certain particular brands; and

6. To pursue aggressive marketing campaign by different means in order to capture a sizeable share of the newly emerging markets of Africa, Asia, CIS countries, etc.

Percentage increase in imports and exports

810. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of increase in exports and imports during the last three years and the target fixed for the next two years; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to achieve the targets for exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The percentage increase in the value of exports and imports, in dollar terms, during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given below:

	Exports (% increase)	Imports (% increase)
1992-93	3.8	12.7
1993-94	20.0	6.5
1994-95 (P)	18.3	21.7

(P: Provisional figures)

The export target for the year 1995-96 envisages around 18% to 20% growth in dollar terms over the exports valued at US$ 26223 million during 1994-95. The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97) envisages export growth of 13.6% per annum in volume terms.

(b) Export promotion is a continuous process. Steps are taken to boost exports in consultation with trade industry and other concerned institutions. The Government is striving to make the environment of policy and procedures more export friendly. Among the measures taken for export promotion, mention may be made about simplification of Export Import Policy and Procedure, increasing export production, improving efficiency and competitiveness, focussing on quality improvement and technological upgradation, improvement in infrastructure and actively involving State Government in export promotion. In the current year, an Annual Action Plan has been formulated which, inter-alia, covers commodity specific and country-specific measures for export promotion.

Allotment of coal to Gujarat

811. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the different kinds of coal allotted to Gujarat and at what rate as on date; and

(b) what is the quantity of each type of coal and fields these are supplied from?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Grade of coal to be supplied to the consumer is decided based on the type of coal required to be used in the coal burning equipment or the processing/manufacturing activity. The consumers in Gujarat are linked for supply of coals of grade A, B, C, D, E and F and also hard coke. The coal is supplied at the rates specified under the Price Notification of Government of India for different grades and sizes of coal of different coalfields.

(b) The consumers in Gujarat including the power houses are supplied coal from the collieries in South Eastern Coal-

fields Ltd., Western Coalfields Ltd., Northern Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The total coal supplied to all the consumers in the State of Gujarat during the last 2 years was as under:

Year	Supply
1994-95	151.01 lakh tonnes
1993-94	158.15 lakh tonnes

Monitoring of M.Ps.' Local Area Development Scheme

812. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether monitoring formats for monitoring the MPLADS have been finalised;

(b) what is the way in which they will be used;

(c) what is the M.Ps.' role in these formats; and

(d) in what way will the M.Ps. be associated with monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The District Collectors will feed information as per the formats at the District level through NICNET to be centrally retrieved by Department of Programme implementation and at the Parliament House terminal by the MPs to monitor the progress of the schemes.

(c) and (d) The MPs will get full picture of the progress of the schemes proposed by them under MPLADS being implemented in their local areas. The formats have been designed accordingly. The objective of making available the progress of the schemes in the prescribed formats in the terminal of the Parliament House is to enable the MPs to directly retrieve the information whenever they desire to ascertain the progress of the schemes suggested by them.

Self sufficiency in foodgrains and sugar

813. SHRI KANAKSINH MOHANSINH MANGROLA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has achieved self sufficiency in foodgrains and sugar;

(b) if so, the total production of foodgrains and sugar during 1993-94 and 1994-95 as on date and the estimated production during 1995-96; and

(c) the special measures taken by Government to achieve the self sufficiency in foodgrains and sugar and to maintain this increasing trend of production?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The production of foodgrains has increased from 168.37 million tonnes in 1991-92 to 182.12 million tonnes in 1993-94 and is likely to increase to 189.77 million tonnes in 1994-95 crop year. The country has sufficient stocks in the central pool to meet the requirement of Public Distribution System (PDS).

As regards sugar, during the current 1994-95 sugar season, the production is likely to be around 143.00 lakh tonnes. With the carry-over stocks of indigenous sugar at the beginning of the season 1994-95, balance stock of sugar earlier imported and this season's production the country would not only be able to meet the internal requirement during 1994-95 but also will have surplus stocks for export.

(b) The required information is as under:—

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Production of foodgrains (July to June)	Production of Sugar (Oct. to Sept.)
1993-94	182.12	9.82
1994-95	189.77 (Advance Estimate)	14.23 (upto 15.7.95)
1995-96 Estimated	192.00 (Target)	